June 10, 54 P. M., lat. 27" 28' N., lon. 87" 35' W., passed bark Island City, steering south-cast.

June 13, moon, lat. 235 30 N., in the Gulf Stream,
passed brig Rogelim, of New-York, working northward; sedene hours after passed ship Lady Franklin, steering

mulhward. From Our Own Correspondent

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 14, 1854. By a gentleman who arrived in the Cahawba from Mobile, I was favored with a copy of The New-Orleans Progress, centaining the recent Proclamation of Prescleat Pierce, against the fillibusters, whom report declares to have been organized at New-Orleans, ready to set at an hour's warning against this island. While the Cubans, and some of the few Americans resident in this City, have expressed their disappointment and disapprobation of this act of the President. yet I believe that all right-minded persons approve of it, as tending to put an end to an expedition which would disgrace the country whence it emanated, and which could only end in disappointment and failure to effect its avewed and desired purpose. If we must have wer, which Heaven grant may not prove requisite, let it not be of a piratical character, but such a war as a great and civilized nation would make upon a country, that had wounded its honor, or injured its citizens; but if what ramor says be true,-that the new Spanish Minister at Washington has authority to dispose of Cubs, then happily a war will not be requisite to heal our wounded honor, or to make due restitution to our citizens for any injury they may have sustained by the conduct of the authorities of this island. -because the disposal of Cuba to the United States, after it had been so long and so frequently refused, would assuredly be looked upon as an amende honorable, on the part of Spain, and the amount of damages sus-tained by our critizens would of course be deducted from the amount agreed to be paid for the island by the United States, and the injured citizens would thus be come creditors of the United States instead of Queen Isabelia the Second, and we all know which is the ter paymaster! Should matters thus be managed, the "manifest destiny" of Cuba, about which certain parties have been went to glorify themselves, will be achieved without bloodshed, and without the sacrifice of a single human life,—"a consummation mos efit of the island and for the cause of civilization and humanity, for I am firmly of opinion that the African slave trade, will never cease while Cuba remains a The Diario de la Marina of the 13th inst., contains

the Proclamation of the President, beautifully rendered into the Spanish. Appended to it are some editorial observations, which speak in laudatory terms of the Proclamation and the President! Of the latter it says, he er message upon the so much discussed question re-especting the Black Warrior," while of the Proclamatien, it is said to be "a message that all people will "not [here a lengthy Spanish phrase is used, which I "will render into the brief English word] forget."

There is literally nothing like "News" stirring here.
The weather is very hot :- with almost daily tropical showers, which in New-York we should call "heavy "rains." The sugar market is in a sadly depressed state, and money, aithough the new bank has thrown more than \$100,000 into merchants' hands, is represented as being uncommonly "tight."

#### CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY SANCTIONED BY THE GOVERNOR OF HONDURAS. - By the arrival at this port yesterday morning of the brig Birchard & Torrey, Capt. Wass, from Truxillo May 10, we have received later advices from Central America.

York Railroad Company.

Gen. Guardiola had been repulsed in his attacks. His adherents made several attempts at revolt, but all their movements were fortunately quelled.

Nicaragua had erected itself into a separate republic. There had been several skirmishes in that country.

## MEXICO.

We give below from The New-Orleans Crescent the de-

himself very popular there.

El Siglo Diez a Nacre of the 3d publishes the names of forty-three that have been that in the State of Jalisco, from 14th July to 31st December, 1853, by order of Sonor José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men were couri-martialed and sentenced to death, convicted of having committed some robberies and of being seditions.

The same tanger states that the small-nox is racing at having committed some robberies and of being sentitous.

The same paper states that the small-pox is raging at Vern Cruz and in the ranchos of San Andres Tuxtla, as well as in the villages of Acala, Amtlan and Tessechose an.

Forty-one prisoners escaped from the Jall at Saltillo on the 14th ult. They dug a hole through the floor, in which operation they worked hard for ten hours, and made their escape by that means. Eighteen of the fugitives were re-

eaptured.

Subscriptions are being raised all over the country to erect a statue to His Most Serene Highness the President Santa Anna. At San Juan Bantista \$527 had been raised

for that purpose.

The Governor of Vera Cruz has sent a deputation to the City of Mexico to welcome his most Serone Highness, and congratulate him at his great triumph in conquering the Great preparations were going on at Vera Cruz, Quere-taro, San Juan del Rio and other places, to celebrate with great point the anniversary of his most Serene Highness a birth-day. rebels of the South.

birth-day.

The village of Amatlan was almost foinlly destroyed by fire on the 29th alt. The fire originated by the dress of a girl, who was making chocolate, having caught fire in the hearth. Over eighty bouses for rather hats were totally

destroyed, and the inhabitants are represented to be in the

destroyed, and he inhabitants are represented to be in the greatest distress and misery.

A decree has been published in the City of Mexico by which it is required that persons under 70 inches, Mexican measure, will not be admitted to enlist in the army. The grenaders of the guard must be 74 inches (six feet.)

The Teast d Union of the 3d inst. publishes a letter from the army and the six feet. The from the symmetry of the 3d inst.

From Granymas Garcu and vot. From Whiten we extract the following:

"On the 19th the British ship Challenge arrived here in seventies, days from San Francisco. She brings on beard 100 Frenchman her the Mexican army, according to contract extract into with the Mexican Consul of San Francisco, and contract being appeared of by Mr. Dillon, the French Consul at said point. There are, beedle, I Germans, 5 Relgians, 15 Englishmen, 1 American, 4 Spaniards and Portuguese. & Chillints, 2 Requisioning, 1 from the Argonities Republic, 1 Swiss, I Itelian, 1 Toliah, 1 from fluoreta and 12 Mexicans: makings total of 457 men, who are how at the disposal of the General Commander of Source. Several other vassels are daily experted with a

The same paper publishes another letter from Guayamas dated lath May, in which we find the following.

"Free princers lettinging to the Wester expedition were shaped by order of the Maskins authorities on board the British ship E believed, in order to take them to Massian where they were to be

bert, in order to take them to Manulian, where they were to be tried.

"When the Ethelbert was about setting sail a beat from the Setting the ship Dido bearded the former, and as some as it was near enough, the Setting Set

recovering.

A rumor was current at Noeva Leon on the 18th May that a revolution was about to break out at Matamoros and other points in the northern part of Tamaulipas.

A large conducta from Guadalajara and Guarajusto was detained in the City of Mexico for averal days, but we cannot find out on what account.

The papers of the 1st inst. announce that His Screne Highness had decided that the conducts should start for Vera Cruz on the 2d, without further excuse or pretext, and that the consignees should be made to pay the circulation tax.

lation tax.

The Mexicans are quite delighted with their opera companies. The Sentag company is styled the "Russian "party," and Steffanone's company the "Turkish forces." Sener Bordas of the Orleans Theater in this city, had arrived in Mexico, and made his first appearance on the 1st

mercial code has been published in Mexico

and a Chamber of Commerce was on the eve of being regularly organized.

The papers we have examined do not mention a word about Alvarez or his "rebels."

#### TEXAS.

Advices from Texas to the 3d inst. have been received A violent storm prevailed at Austin on the 26th ult. The Victor a Advocate of the 3d inst. says:

Victor a Advectate of the 3d inst. says:

On the afternoon of Thursday, this place was visited by a storm of wind and rain, accompanied with lightning and thunder and hail. Some of the hail stones were large enough to break window glass—rain descended in such torrents as to inundate the streets and gardens in a

such torrents as to immlate the streets and gardens in a few minutes after it commenced.

On Friday night the 26th, a violent storm or tornado swept over San Antonio. A large number of windows were blown if, and much alarm was occasioned, but no one seriously injured. The corn for a considerable extent of country around, was leveled to the earth, and damage to the amount of several thousand dollars was done.

Yesterday morning it was reported in town that two men and two horses were lying dead in the Halletsville road, about two miles the other side of the Garcetas.

Several of our citizens, with the coroner, repaired to the

rend, about two miles the other side of the Garcetas.

Several of our citizens, with the coroner, repaired to the place, and were harrified upon finding the lifeless remains of two exterend citizens of this town—Simeon C. Rogers, of the firm of G. F. Rogers & Bro., and M. S. Ragland a son of Judge Ragland of this place. They had been struck by lightning during the severe thunder storm of Thursday.

Thursday.

The riders and their animals were found lying together struck down by a beit so terrible that death ensued withsout a struggle. One of the unfortunate victims still grasped in his hands the reins and his whip, and his feet were

in his hands the reins and his whip, and his feet were still in the stirreps.

The number of murders in different parts of the State is cetting to be fearful. James Holt, P. M. at Pine Grove Post-Office, was recently shot down in cold blood by a man named Forrest, who made his escape. A stranger in feeble health, whose name is not known, was killed near Victoria by a man named Oven D. Engan. Out of 94 naurder cases which have come before the Courts within the last rix months, it is stated that not one of the murderers has met with the full penalty of the law. They have either been acquitted, found guilty of manelaughter only, node their escape from jail, or been parloased by the Governor. A few days since, a man named Odum deliberately shot down an unarmed German named Surh, residing on Buffale Bayon.

the Governer, the control of the con

INDIAN TROUBLES-THE COUNTRY-STATE OF TRADE-GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY. odence of The N. Y. Tribune

FRANKLIN, opposite El Paso, April 27, 1854. After having been sixty days on the road from San Antonio de Bexar to this place, where I arrived in the latter days of March, I have again a little store "has made a vast improvement in the good path of Tem"perance, and regarding National rights, since his form:
"perance, and regarding National rights, since his form: me to communicate to the public through the medium of THE TRIBUNE. If they are not of great importance, they are at least connected with some practical questions of the day. With the exception of a few Topcaways lingering

about Fort Inge, we saw no Indians till our train came to the entrance of the mountains which surround the wild and romantic valley of the Limpias, belonging already to the furthest west of Texas. Here, among the first high rocks, situated on the right-hand side of the first high rocks, situated on the right-hand side of the road, is a fine spring, called Los Barriles, the same place where Mrs. Wall was murdered two days before our arrival—a fact of which we were unaware at that time. As we had been forced, by a snow-storm, to lie by the day before, our mules had had no water for more than two days, and we were exceedingly anxious to reach the spring. We were still two or three miles from it, when a sudden alarm was given, and a strong body of Indian horsemen was seen, ceming down, in close order, over a slope, carrying two flags, a white one and a red one, before them. In a moment our twenty six wagons and three carling in a moment our twenty six wagons and three carling in a moment our twenty six wagons and three carling in a moment our twenty six wagons and three carling in a moment our twenty six wagons and three carling in a moment our twenty six wagons and three carling in a moment our twenty six wagons and three carling in a moment our twenty six wagons and three carling in a moment our twenty six wagons and three carling in the statements of very different persons, have seen some things myseif—and as to me—poor tambler in these wild regions, condumed to travel here because I am not smart enough to do something better. I myself am happy enough if the price of boots and shoes are not too high for me: I neither drink nor sell brandy and whishy, nor do I possess real estate enough to stand upon with my feet close together. What interest, then, could I have in representing things different from what they are! If I am not entirely impartial, ny feelings of pertiality are at least restricted to the interest I take in so many, fine places, distinguished by a sublime beauty of nature, which, according to my opinion, should not be the recesses of savage murderers, while immense sums of twenty in the conduction of t The Governor of Honduras had sanctioned the New- two or three miles from it, when a sudden alarm was given, and a strong body of Indian horsemen was seen, In a moment our twenty six wagons and three carrisges began to form a correl, and every one of us prepared for a fight. As the Indians came nearer, the red flag disappeared. Slowly they rode down and quietly took a position across the road, just before the first wagen, in this way showing their intails of the important news from Mexico, referred to in our tention to stop our train; and while we were entelegraphic dispatches on Wednesday last. The Crescent gaged in completing our corral, filling our powder-dates are to the 4th from the City of Mexico, and to the horns and placing fresh caps, their main body sent off sh from Vera Cruz:
Secor Den Luis Parres, Minister of Finance, had resigned his office, and Don Manuel Obszagarre, a merchant of Guadalajara, was speken of as his successor.
Schor Den Ramon Lorano Armenta, Spanish Envoy to Mexico, was received with marked distinction and respect by the Government and his many friends. As Mr. Lozano Armenta had been Secretary of the Spanish Legation in Mexico for many years he was well known and had made himself very popular there.

El Siglo Diez is Nazivo of the 3d publishes the names of forty-three that have been that in the State of Jalisco form left July to 31st December, 1833, by order of Senor José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State. Those men José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State of Jalisco and José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State of Jalisco and José Maria Ortega, Governor of the State of Jalisco and José Maria Ortega, Governor of the State of Jalisco and José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State of Jalisco and José Maria Ortega, Governor of the State of Jalisco and José Maria Ortega, Governor of that State of Jalisco and José Maria Ortega, Governor of the State of Jalisco and José Maria Ortega, Governor of the State of Jalisco and José Maria Ortega, Governor of the State of Jalisc faces with white flour, to conceal, I suppose, the real paleness of their cheeks. In the meanwhile, however, negotiations of a more diplomatic character.

A mexico. This, I know, though it is much, is not enough for human life and civilization. Nor is it a sufficient addition to say that the climate is as sufficient addition to say that the climate is as sufficient addition to say that the climate is as sufficient addition to say that the climate is as sufficient addition to say that the climate is as sufficient addition to say that the climate is as sufficient addition to say that the climate is as sufficient addition. were opened between the two parties. An ugly fellow, apparently the offspring of a mixture of Indian and negro blood, but declaring himself, in the Spanish language, to be a Mexican captive and the interpreter of the Indian chiefs, stepped forth with the flag of truce in his hands, and through his medium a piece of Indian oratory was delivered, which, when stripped paked of its rhetoric flowers, had the plain stripped naked of its rhetoric flowers, had the plain of the sulphates of sods and of magnesia, of nitrate of meaning that the red-skinned gentlemen wanted to-bacco. This was granted on our side, and the restricted localities, and their initial productions may strongest assurances of peace and friendship were given on the side of our visitors, who, after having nest be confessed, are generally very far from being kept us back for an hour or two, yielded to our polite | well supplied with water. But the annual rains prorequest to open the road and left us, scattering in all directions over a space of several square miles, and nitimately disappearing in the distance. During the conversation, we were informed that they were Mescalero Apaches, that the two chiefs present were called a produce the two chiefs present were the called a produce the two chiefs present were the called a produce the two chiefs present were the called a produce the two chiefs present were the called a produce the two chiefs present were the called a produce the called a called Marcos and Soldanto, two names of terrible reputation in Mexico, and that their rancheria or wigwam the origin of little water-courses, while Artesian wells.

> our males, but they wanted to be our enemies. But we might sleep quictly and without care during our further journey, as they would never disturb us—a promise which they kept in the strictest sense.
>
> There is no doubt, however, that these Indians are the same who two days before had murdered Mrs. Wall. Whether they repented that act and wanted to show themselves in a better light, or whether they would have attacked us, if we had not been so well prepared to resist I do not venture to decide. Certain it is that all the small trains which travel before and behind us. to resist. I do not venture to decide. Certain it is that all the small trains which travel before and behind us. have passed unmolested, as does the mail every menth, while there is little doubt, either, that these same Indians drove away the mules of Mr. Wm. Smith last Indians drove away the units of Mr. Wm. Smith last vear and hilled one or two of his men. At any rate their rancheria at a few miles distance from the road, in a country of the most wild and broken character, near the Whid Rose Pass and the unrrows of the Lim-peas, which continue for a drive of several days, is a dangerous neighborhead. It is very possible that these Indians are informed of the plan just new so much talked of, to remove all the Toxan tribes to the furthest north-western portion of the State, at the head waters of Hed River, and to annex that corner of land to the Indian Territory. If so, they may want to show them-selves peaceably and friendly inclined, for the purpose of sot leaving a favorite country, so near to Mexico, the great theater of their exploits. This country, indeed, is one of the most remarkable portions of the North American continent, full of the most striking scenes of wild and sublime beauty, a hiding place than which there is no better in the world, with timber, water, inexhaustible pastures of the most superior kind, in short a home which suits the Indians as none other

to return to Mexico as Envoy Extraordinary of the French | formed an alliance with the Government of Chihunhua | against the Mescaleres; and the inhabitants of the Presidio del Norte, supported by this alliance, have several times carried the war against them into these distant mountain recesses for the purpose of recover-ing their stolen mules and horses, their kidnapped wemen and children, or avenging the murder of some of their people. Bajo-el-Sol, true to his obligations to of their people. Bajo-el-Sol, true to his obligations to the Government of Chibuahua, died the death of a hero, and his name is now on the lips of every little hey in Northern Mexico. Being out with a small scouting party, he unexpectedly found himself in sight of a Mescalero village. His followers wanted to retreat before they were seen, but the young chief indignantly refused to do so. With a few of his braves who would not let him die alone, he broke into the village, exceeding death and terror around him, till he and his epreading death and terror around him, till be and his triends were pierced with arrows and lances. After triends were pierced with arrows and lances. After the news of his death came home, his brother took the military command of the tribe, and declared himself bound to the Government of Chihuahua to continue the war against the Mescaleros, with whom he had now to settle a heavy private account besides. When, in the menth of May, of the past year, I left Chihuahua for Texas, our camp openight was roused by a strong body of horsemen, who passed with laughter and same. It was near the Presidio del Norte, and these horsemen were pearly the whole male population of that place. was near the Presidio del Norte, and these horsemen were nearly the whole male population of that place, being out to join the brother of Bajo-el-Sol, on an ex-pedition against the Mescaleros. Although in this case it was not the tribe of Marcos and Soldatito, against whom the expedition was directed, but that of a chief known by the name of Espejo, nevertheless our good friends at the Limpias have to fear that same enemy, and they may think it wise to keep on talerable terms

friends at the Limpias have to fear that same enemy, and they may think it wise to keep on tolerable terms with the Americans, so that the murder of Mrs. Wall may have been an act committed by some of their reckless youths and disapproved by the chiefs.

I am, however, very far from being so much of a philauthropist as to take the part of these savages, and it is deeply to be deplored that the Government of the United States follows a plan which appears ridicalous to every hody sufficiently acquainted with the real situation of these frontier regions. An immense amount of meney is wasted every year for military stations of mency is wasted every year for military stations formed by infantry, which are completel; useless against formed by infantry, which are completely useless against the Indians. Now, for instance, the whole garrison of this place, consisting of mere infantry, four very weak companies, I believe, is out on a long expedition against the Indians which lately over so impudent near Taos. They marched from here in a northwesterly direction, and were to pass Maguffin's, Salt Lake, the Sierra del Sacramento, with the determination of proceeding to the Peces river, and following its course up to its head waters. It is natural to suppose that other corps are operating in connection with this march on the upper Lio Grande. All these troops will be obliged to endure Kie Grande. All these troops will be obliged to endure a great deal of hardship, principally from want of water and from exhausting marches; but to what real purpose, nobody can say. For how can we presume to think that worn-out footmen should be able to follow Indian horsemen, when even the dragoons of the United States are ridiculed by the Camanches for the slow-ness of their movements! And indeed when the troops left here, some Indians were seen in the neighborhood following, in the most impudent manner, the little division, for the purpose of sterling, and certainly of mur-dering any man who should be unincky enough to straggle a little too far in the rear. Now, besides this unadaptedness and the insufficiency of the troops, the military power, moreover, is fettered by the treaties of peace and the regulations of the Indian Depart-ment, which nevertheless appear to be unable to pre-vent American traders, somewhere on the Arkansas, it is helieved, from supplying the enemies of civilization with very good fire-arms, powder, caps and lead. Warparties of Camanches have lately been seen at the Presidio del Norte, armed in as good a style as the soldiers of the United States, with new rifles and guns, and plenty of the least anomanition.

and plenty of the best ammunition.

I am very well aware of the fact that that which cencerns the Indian depredations in these frontier regions is generally exaggerated, sometimes entirely invented by speculators who want to sell their boots nd shoes, or their brandy and whisky, or give a value to their property which now may be worth nothing. But I have collected my information cautiously, have cording to my opinion, should not be the recesses of savage manderers, while immense sums of memor are spent in a system of mock defense, ridiculed by all those who are employed in it, and deplored by all those who suffer for the want of a better one. Let a email post of cavalry be kept at each of the unitering places of the road from the last fort out here, and naide from the road to a certain distance; let the same be done along the benders of the New-Mexican settlements, and the whole aspect of things will soon change. The number of such places is fortunately not so large as year.

drank. The river has sweet water at any time of the number of such places is fortunately not so large as year. to prevent the realization of such a plan. It is the system followed by the old Spaniards.

zed life. Let me answer the question according to
the amount of information which I have been able to
Mr. Hedges, who was es coate for Califor

was distant but a few miles from the road. Before they left, the chiefs requested us to give them a paper in which we should testify to their good behavior. It would have been very easy for them, they said, to take our mules, had they wanted to be our enemies. But and vigorous copulation—for the climate is one of the healthlest on the globe—could stand in the shade of the white-barked Mexican cottonwood-tree and of the the white-parked Mexican cottonwoods free and of it dark green live-oak, surrounded by the finest apple pear and peach orchards, which would find here the own original native eligante or Armenia and Asia Mino-while the fields of the famous gramma-grass, which cover all the surrounding hills and mountains, would nearish counties herds of merine sheep of the noblest breed, and thousands of beef-cartle, horses and nuites. Why, then, should not this western wilderness at once beinkabated by cirilized men, and become the scene of happy life and presperous activity? Weald not the happy life and presperous activity? Would not the incontinuity of the fertile tracts rather add to the charms of your same fre-place, and some little difficulties to overcome rather add to your prosperity if you are active and successful! If, therefore, a railroad to our Pacific shores should really be constructed and should be added. and should pass through some portion of this country, I am sure that there will be many a fine piace for settlers along its line, which will establish an

hilled by the savenes shall be removed.

This letter would be very deficient if I should entirely omit to mention the state of business here, though this reminds me of the man whom I when what kind of a country was around a certain place where he had been, and who answered that the place where he had been, and who answered that the place where he had been, and who answered that the place where he had been, and who answered that the place where he had been, and who answered that the place where he had been, and who answered that the place where he had been, and who answered that the place where he had been, and who answered that the place where he had been, and who answered that the place where he had been, and who answered that the place where he had been, and who answered that the place where he had been and who answered that the place where he had been and who answered that the place where he had been and place was no country at all.

Franklin, semetimes proudly called Fort Franklin, situated just opposite El Paso, consists of six or eight dirty mud houses of one single story, with flat roofs, broken doors and windows, tew inhabitants and still The Mexicans are quite delighted with their opera companies. The Soniag company is styled the "Russian panies. The Soniag company is styled the "Russian panies. The Soniag company is styled the "Russian panies, The Soniag company is styled the "R

larger proportions, nobler appearance and better condition. These two small places may contain about four hundred thousand dollars worth of merchandize, which their inhabitants want to sell and nobody wantto buy. All these goods have been brought from States for the Chihuahua market, and have stored away here because they cannot enter into Mex-ico under the present Custom-House regulations of the neighboring republic. The traders spend their time in reading bad novels or eatching mice, which time in reading bad novers of cartaining the threaten to eat their dry goods, as there is nothing else here to appears their hunger. This is the state of business here. You may perhaps have heard that the Mexican Government has reduced the duties of Desident This the Mexican Government has reduced the duties of entry since Santa Anna became President. This is really the case, and still goods formerly could be introduced and now cannot. Formerly the duties were so high that, had they been raised according to the tariff, no trade would ever have existed here; traders, therefore, regularly made their private agreements with the Custom-House, sever paying even the fifth, perhaps not the tenth part of what they would have had to pay according to the strict laws and regulations. Under these circumstances the market of Chihuahua was overstocked with goods during the last year, and the prices came down to the very lowest point. Under the influence of the impression, not incorrect I believe, that high-water would follow this low tide, new stocks of goods were brought out here, but in the meanwhile the Mexican duties were reduced. They were reduced, but Santa Anna determined to have them strictly paid now, and accordingly the area which that they cannot be paid without raisduced. They were reduced, but Santa Anna determined to have them strictly paid now, and accordingly they are so high that they cannot be paid without raising the Chibuahua prices to more than the double of what they are now, a condition which cannot be realized. Take articles that cost 10 ets, at New-York, treight from San Antonio out here has been paid or is to be brought in account at 12 to 16 ets. 17 ft. freight and insurance from New-York to Texas and from Lavaca or Indianola to San Autonio are known, the duties exacted here and at Chibuahua amount to more than 10 ets, per vara, while the same goods would bring than 10 cis. per vara, while the same goods would bring 15 or 20, perhaps now 25 cts. there. This is a simple calculation, showing that traders must be ruined and New York houses must loose, if the goods were to enter under the press of Custom-House regulations. But I more have to say. While these regulations are enunder the present Custom-House regulations. But I mere have to say. While these regulations are enferced here with extreme rigor, goods have continued to be reld at very low prices in the interior of Mexico. These goods have been brought from the south, and have been imported by Vera Cruz and other sea perts. Now it is known that the freight through the whole territory of the Mexican Republic, is a great deal higher than that from New-York here. How, then, are those low prices, extending in the proportion to merels all than that from New-York here.

lew prices, extending in due proportion to nearly all kinds of goods possible! Are there different Custom-House regulations for different ports of entry in Mexice! And is the whole frontier toward the United States placed under the most unfavorable tions? These questions are repeatedly asked here, but

tions? These questions are repeatedly asked here, but nobody can answer them.

Now let me complete the picture of the situation of a trader from the States, involuntarily kept here with his train. Fortunately I do not belong to that class, or, as they would say out here. "I am not in that fix. But I have friends who are, and it is natural that I should pity them. My friends have brought out an outfit. of 26 wagons and 360 mules. These mules must be herded in this neighborhood, in a country where a party of Indians may take them by force ten times every day. Whenever any one comes in from camp, the thought that he may bring the news of the loss of a capita of at least \$15,000, is the single one naturally suggested by the existing circumstances. On the immerse farm of Encinillas, extending over more than namelise farm of Lucimitas, extending over more than a hundred miles along the road from Chihunhua to El-Paso, I saw sheep herded with artillery. Unfortu-nately, my friends did not take some pieces of cannon along. They would now be a great consolation. Would you like to be a Chihunhua trader, or a farmer in this country! Not I. My friends are contemplating to take their mules to California, and Ji so, I shall make take their mules to California, and if so, I shall make the trip with them. Bad as the situation appears to be there, it cannot be as had as it is here. It you like to hear more from those central and westermost regions— I refer of course to such things as I have eyes for-1 shall be able, and shall be most happy, to gratify your

I do not know whether the public in the East is already in possession of the following information. Col. Gray and his party were here about the end of March, returned from a first unsuccessful trial to reach Lake Guzman, which is situated in the north of the State of Chihunhua, and not very far south from the Upper Gila. They had been unable to find the lake or any other water, and danger of life from want of that necessary element drove them back to the Rio Grande. Some of the party arrived here in a crazy state, but soon recovered. The Colonel then started a second time. After the lapse of a fortnight an express sent by him reached El Paso. According to what was com-municated to me, the Colonel found the head of the lake, where the river, coming from the south, empties into it, in lat. 31-26/21". Course from El Paso 8, 26-W. 62 miles. West of the place is a beautiful hot spring of 108° F. The water of the lake is sait-unfit for drinking during the dry senson. During the time of the rains, which is in midsummer, it can be

# EL PASO.

Dates from El Paso to the 7th uit, have been received.

Mr. Heages, who was encourted to California with a drayo of cattle, encountered a band of 110 Indians between the Rio Limpia and Engle Springs. The Indians gave every manifestation of a friendly feeling, and were received by Mr. Hedges and party in like manner. The Chief of the Indians presented a letter to Mr. H. as a testimonial of his friendship towards the whites. This letter was signed Col. Carron, Indian Agent, &c., &c. The names of the Chiefs were as follows: Pona, Solidita, Mescaleros, and Marcos, who is a Lipan. Mr. Hedges, who was an coute for California with a droy

to is a Lipsu.

These Indians, were well armed with shot guns and
These Indians, were well armed with shot guns and who is a Lipan.

These Indians were well armed with shot guns and rifles. During their stay at the camp of the Americans, which was one day and a part of the next,) they insisted that there should be no guard kept around the cattle, and stretd that they would be responsible for all losses that might be anstraned, and waked to know of Mr. H. If he were not satisfied with their there? A best was given to the Indians, and they retired, not being well satisfied with the summance of the gift, and complaining that the same was not enough to supply so large a party with food.

Early the next morning, after the Indians left, Mr. H. sent the best cattle shead to Eagle Springs, (the cattle being very nearly exhausted for want of water,) with ten men of his party in charge of them. Upon reaching the spring two of the party went ahead, with a view of reconnectating, when the Indians, numbering eighty warriors, emerged from the canons in which they were concealed, surrounding the spring, and killed the two men who were in advance. The cattle were then driven off instantly.

The number of cattle taken was one hundred and seventy-six. The names of the two unfortunate persons killed were lagram and M. Loughlin. The party who were with the cattle have in their possession the most indubitable evidences that they were the identical Indians who made prefers of the letters on the occasion alluded to.

The Indians were lying in wait at Eagle Springs for the train of Messars Edward and Pyron, but they were caught repping by these gentlemen, and several of their number kined.

A letter from Fort Chadbourne says that a party of Wa-

A letter from Fort Chadbourne says that a party of Wa-ces, with six horses in their possession, had been detained. It is believed that they are the murderers of the Forrester

Laure ruon Brazin,-The bark Z. D., Capt. Baxter, rrived at this port yesterday, brings advices from Monte-

victor to May Affairs in the River La Plata were quiet

The Brazilian forces were positively to enter Montevideo in the day the Z. D. sailed. It was runnered that Gen. Floras, the President, had gone to meet them. In Energy Ayres there had been a slight altempt at

revolution which was soon quieted. Some accests were ade in consequence and several persons were banished. The general opinion was quite favorable to the present

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. e, a rail-structed Esq., President, in the chair, and — members.

By Mr. Cosover-That the Mayor direct the Captains of Police strictly to enforce the ordinance in relation to threwing coal ashes, garbage and rubbish in the streets

Of Chairman and Committee to be present with Putnam Chapter No. 8 O. U. A. at Broadway Tabernacle on the evening of June 28, at 8 P. M., on the occasion of presentation of resummial to the Hen. Tuos. E. Waitset, Senator from IVth Senatorial District, New-York. Accepted and filed.

lights in front of the Mercantile Library, on which progress was reported, and leave granted to sit again.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday afternoon at 6

CHARITY TO THE CHINESE.

At 10 e clock yesterday morning, a meeting was held at St. George's Church, Beckman st., for the relief of the destitute Chinese in our City. The Chair was filled by Bishop Waiswright; G. T. OLIFBAST, Secretary. Among the audience were 42 indigent Chinese, for whose relief the meeting was convened.

The Rev. Mr. Stle stated the objects of the meeting. He thought to send the Chinese out to Hong-Kong at present would not be advisable. Some of them were willing to remain here, and learn to read and write English. Others desired to go to California, where large numbers of their

Peole now are.
The Agents of the Vanderbilt Line had offered to take.
The Agents of the Vanderbilt Line had offered to take.

The Agents of the Vanderbilt Line had offered to take them bidder after the 4th of July, at \$65 per bond. He thought if they were sent out to China, in the present mestaled state of that country, they would be no better off than they are here. He would leave it to the meeting to take such action as seeined most advisable.

Rev. Dr. Marringwe said he regarded the presence of these poor, destitute Chinese in New-York as a special providence for good. It would afford the Christianity in a practical way: the results of which, when these people get home to their own country, would be inexpressibly beneficial to the cause of christianizing the Chinese. He then offered the following, which was adopted:

\*\*Review It appears that there are now in this City several Chinese in circumstances calling for the exercise of Christian Peine Chinese in circumstances calling for the exercise of Christian Peine Chinese in circumstances calling for the exercise of Christian peine colone on their behalf, some of whom are desirons of regarding to Chine se to them shall seem advisable, and that the object he commercial to the public as fully entitled to their graphic and commercial to the public as fully entitled to their graphic Committee.

mended to the public as fully entitled to their sympathies and cocorrespon.

The following centlemen were appointed such Committee
with power to add to their number.

Peteriah Perret. Secreat Brown. David Oliphant, T. C. Dereners,
H. H. Elhert, R. E. Mintern, James Van Nestrand, Jenns Ifarper,
George A. Jarvis, Altred Edwards.

Bishop WAINWRIGHT rend a letter from Mr. R. W.
CARLIGON, in which he offers thus:

"That some one of our wealthy merchants give the required room in the between-decks of a ship bound for
Hong Keng or Shanghai for such of the number as desire
to return to their native land. I will agree to furnish, at a
few days notice, all the requisite articles of food, borths,
beds, hedding—taking the risk of realizing the amount by
subscription from gentlemen interested in the China
trade.

trade. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. Stix for his zeal in behalf of the Chinese.

After some further business, the meeting adjourned.

#### MECHANICS NATIONAL UNION.

For many years the mechanics of America have been more or less combined together for mutual interest in nearly every city or town of importance throughout the Union, and it has long been a favorite project with many friends of the workingmin to unite these scattered forces lute one grand national brotherhood for the more successful achievement of the object aimed at, a protection of the laborer from the caprice of the capitalist, and ultimately to elevate him to such a position as will enable him to receive not only the wages of the hireling but also the profits of the employer; in other words, to be his own employer and laborer. Many attempts have been made to bring about this result. Last evening representatives from five of the Trade Unions in this City met together in Spring-st. Hall for the same avowed purpose. The delegates were from the Plasteres, Carpenters, Pricklayers, Stone-cutters, and Plumbers Societies, aff large and respectable bodies. After some preliminary remarks the following delegates were elected to office: Daniel William D. Gueso, Secretary: H. I. Rorstars, Treasuer.

The delegates then proceeded to sketch a line of action for the Society, and the drafting of a constitution by-laws, &c., was referred to a fitting Committee, soon after which the meeting adjourned, subject to a call from the officers. ist, and ultimately to elevate him to such a position

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Conversational meeting was held last evening to dis-cuss the fruit and flowers exhibited. There were twelve varieties of strawberries and about twice as many of roses displayed. The attendance was not very large, but those present seemed much gratified.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCI-ATION.

The regular monthly meeting was held last evening in the Society's rooms at Stuyvesant Institute, there being about 200 members present. Several new members were admitted, and the annual report presented. A subscrip-tion of \$30,000 for a new building is considered necessary. A resolution condemning Sunday Concerts at the Crystal Palace was adopted.

FATAL Accident .- A young man by the name of Wakely, from Derby, Conn., was killed on the Naugatuck Railroad on Monday morning, 19th, a short distance above Seymour. While oiling the engine, he made a misstep, and was caught in the machinery. He was a fireman on the road, and aged 19. His remains were conveyed to

#### THE TURF.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, (L. I.) TROTTING-Monday, June 19, 1854 .- Match for \$1,000; two mile heats to

Total 5-274 Total 5-25
Dan was the favorite at \$100 to \$40. This was one of the best trots this season. The first heat, a blanket would the backers of Whalebone were betting \$100 to \$70 that he and Dan won the heat by a neck. The second heat Dan led from the score and was never headed in the heat, having it all his own way. There was a large attendance present of northern and southern Turfness.

The New-York Races over the Usion Course.—

The Spring meeting on the Union Course commences today (Tuesday,) 20th inst., under very auspicious circum stances. The entries for the first day's race were recorded at the St. Nicholas Hotel up to 5 o'clock yesterlay. For the subsequent races entries are to be made at the course. A number of distinguished horses have already arrived on Long Island from the South and West; among which are Highlander, Compromise, Bonde, Little Arthur, Garrett Davis, Madonne, Henry, Terrifier, Reube, Maid of Orleans, Sam Letchar, Wild Irishman, Little Flea, Jim Barker, Ellen Bateman, Kitty Hunt and three of Mr. Whitten's. Capt. Belcher will be here to-day with Red Eye and two others: Mr. Ten Brocck will also be at the use with Lexington, Arrow and two others, and a number of other gentlemen with their stables. The new National Course is now finished, and many of the most celebrated horses in the United States have either arrived here are on the way. Flyers from Kentucky, Virginia, Canada Tennessee, Louisiana, Alahama, Ohio and New-

Jersey will attend the meeting. THE CHALLENGE AGAINST TIME ACCEPTED .- Mr. Ten Broeck's challenge to run either Lexington or Arrow against the fastest four-mile heat ever run in America. Lecomte # 7126. has been accepted, and the forfeit deposited with Messrs. Coleman & Stetson of the Astor House in this City. The gentlemen acceptors of the challenge are Col. Calvin Green and Capt. John Belcher of Virginin-two gentiemen well known in sporting circles. No match against time of such interest has ever occurred in this country. Time is a mighty good horse to bet on, but we "have our doubts." The race is to be run over the Metairie Course, New-Orienns.

A GREAT RACE IN PROSPECT.-A great Stake race of . three-mile heats, \$5,000 entrance, half forfelt, is proposed to be run over the Association Course, near Lexington. Kentucky, on the Saturday previous to the Fail Meeting, 1854. Mr. Bradey's fine horse Vandal, (winner of the late three-mile races over the Association and Oakland Courses, is siready entered; and as the stake is not to be closed until the 15th July, the proposition may be regarded as a banter of Vandal against the world.

INFORTANT MATCHES .- A match for \$4,000, five-mile beats, has been made between Prince and Hero. They are to go in harness, each carrying 165 fb. Hiram Woodruff names Prince, (trotter:) George Spicer names Hero, (pacer.) The match is to come off, over the Union Course, on the 10th of July-a good day and track being stipulated for. Jack Waters and Lady Brooks are matched for \$5,000, two-mile heats, in harners, to come off on the 18th and killing a number of cattle. The locomotive of \$2.000 and \$3.000 and \$4.000 and of July over the same cousse.

SALE OF LADY MAC .- Mr. C. A. Ellis, the proprietor of the Union Course, San Francisco, has purchased Lady

MORE RUFFIANISM-A LADY SERIOUSLY INJURED.

About 95 o'clock Sunday evening, the wife of Mr. Chas

B. Dyer, residing in East Brooklyn, was seriously injured while walking through Bedford-av. in company with her husband and another couple, by a paving stone thrown by an Irishman, who took effect on her breast, and for some time it was feared that she was fatally injured. It appears dinary walk through the City, exposed now to the sun that a party of six men had attacked and knocked down then to the shade, here to the breeze and there to as a young man who was accompanied by a lady. The young | cains: The stationary thermometer says 95% for instr

man drew a revolver and threatened to shoot the assailanif they again molested him. The ascullants then rat across the street and commenced firing paving stones, one of which took effect on Mrs. Dyer, who was passing at the time with her friends. Mcs. D. was taken up and conveyed into the residence of Mr. S. Keese, where, with proper care, she finally recovered sufficiently to be esveved to her residence. The extent of the injury could not be ascertained. Not being able to discover a Brooklyn efficer, word was sent to the First Ward Station House, Williamsburgh, and Capt, Guischard, togothe with Officers Donevan and Thinkham, made every effor to discover the perpetrators of the outrage, but were unsuccessful. The assailants appeared to be intoxicated, and inst previous to the attack one of them was heard to say, There goes a d - d Know-Nothing, with a wide awak hat on: let's punch him."

#### EXAMINATION OF THE PARK RIOTERS

The examination of those who were arrested on Sunday afternoon for fighting and being disorderly in the Park, took place yesterday in the Court-room of the General Sessions, before Judge Beebe.

The first prisoners brought to the bar were Joseph Me Knight and Daniel Collins, who were charged with beating a roan in a clothing store and being otherwise disorderly Stephen & Keefe testified that he saw Collins follow as urknown man into a clothing store in Chatham-st. and there strike him. John Inghis corroborated the tesamony of this witness. The Judge ordered both prisoners to fine ball in \$300 each to answer.

David McNeal was then placed at the bar, Office, Brown testified that he saw him strike a man, whose nam to him was unknown, a heavy blow in the face. Officer Smith testified to seeing the same act, and saw no cause Wm. Burns was next placed at the bar. Capt. Steven

son deposed that he saw the prisoner guilty of disorderly conduct, and using threatening language, and making everal gestures to the crowd. He was held to bail in \$30 to answer. Thus. Irvin was next called. Officer Reed testified that

while a man was endeavoring to get out of the crowd, the prisoner struck him in the mouth; saw no provocation for the blew. Irvin was held to bail in \$300 to answer.

Geo. Wilson was next placed at the bar. Officer Titus deposed that the prisoner made a blow at Officer O Keefs, but could not say whether it hit him; saw him strike an other man, and then arrested him. Held to buil in \$300 to

James Cuff was then placed at the bar. Officer Wooley deposed that he was guilty of disorderly conduct, and that he used exciting language. Held to bail in \$300.

E. West was then placed at the bar. Officer Brown leposed that he saw the prisoner make a rush toward Mr. Burns, saving "let us give it to him, boys," and was also gulity of other disorderly conduct. Held to bail in \$200. George Fallis was placed at the bar. Officer Welsh deposed that he saw him beat a man named Cary while in the Park: witness had difficulty in rescuing the man from him. Held to bail in \$300. Thomas Carny, one of those arrested, was discharged.

Michael Kelly was also discharged, there being no evidence against him. After the prisoners had given bail, the Court adjourned.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

# TWENTY-FIRST WARD-FIRST DAY.

Present - Alderman Mott, Councilmen Varian and Erri. The Twenty-first Ward last year rejoiced in the support of 239 Runsellers, of the most ultra stripe. The Alderman is of opinion that these are too numerous by at least 219, while Councilman Earl regards the total suppression of the traffic as most conducive to good order, and sound orality. Per contra, Councilman Varian holds to the belief that "whatever is, is right," and consequently licensed whoever applied, irrespective of character or con dition. During yesterday, Mr. Varian licensed 41 rum-shops in his district. To eight of these Alderman Mott &corded his signature, while for the remainder the signature of His Honor, the Mayor, was a sufficient patent of legality.

The Mayer told Alderman Mott that he would sign all licenses presented to him; upon which the Alderman de-sired him to take his seat at the Excise Board, and examne the claims of the applicants. This he declined doing alleging that it was not his business to attend to it Mr Burdett, the Mayor's Clerk, signed licenses to which the Mayor's name was required, without Mr. Westervelt being aware of the character of the licensee. Against this arse of procedure, Alderman Mott protested, after which His Honor signed a pile of blanks and left them with the other members of the Board to be filled up as they might choose. These were used by Conneilman Varian to the

Captain Speight admenished Councilman Varian of the and character of many of the places he was licensing, but without producing any salutary effect.

## THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

The case of Isane Crampton, Commissioner of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, indicted with John Cavanagh (convicted) and the majority of the Board, on the charge of misdemeaner in granting licenses to improper persons, wa have covered both horses—so closely was it contested that | taken up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesteris; morning. A. H. Gele, Esq., appeared for the defend would win the race. He broke up on the home stretch and the District-Attorney conducted the case for the processing cution. The Court succeeded in the selection of five lury men, viz: David Stewart, H. T. Tabor, Stephen H. Cor nell, John H. Rhodes and John Jones, when the pund became exhausted, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow (this) morning at the usual hour.

#### MILITARY.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812. The 15th of June being the anniversary of the day up on which declaration of war was made by the United States against Great Britain, the event was commet

rated yesterday by the Veteran Corps of the War of 1813. At an early hour the Veterans assembled at their head quarters in Lispenard-st, under command of Major John and preceded by drum and fife, proceeded down Broad way and across the Park to THE TRIBUNE Office, when they came to a hait. The band here performed seven national airs, after which the Corps again broke into co umn and took up their line of march down Nassaust b Wall, and thence up Broadway to their headquarters. There old soldiers, on the occasion of their pared

though many of them are well advanced in years, they march with a firm and steady step, and seem in pirit ed by the sound of the martial music. The objects of this corps organized under the title of "Veteran Corps of the War of 1812," are as follows. and it is to be hoped that these old soldiers may obtain

through the City, usually attract much attention, and al-

probation and support of their fellow citizens: To reconsting any expects of the Volunteers and Militia where they may re-ide, the survivors of the Volunteers and Militia whe gived in the War of 1s12, the evidence of such service eing the receipt by each member or candidate for more ership, of a Land Warrant, under the Act of Congress of

Scot. 27, 1850.

To endeavor to obtain, from the National and Sub-Legislatures, such compensation for their services in fasund mover as may be justly due.

To appeal to the National Legislature of those Unite
States for such testimonials of gratitude as would le
worthy of the richest, and most presperous, calightest
and free Nation of the earth, toward those who had free
gives all they had, and all they were, to defend her intel
scanner of weakness and peral.

To contribute, of their time and means, to create a facfor the relief of their needy, feeble, and sick members, a
to give respectable functal rites to those who are co-

give respectable funeral rites to those who are from among them by death.

## RAILROAD SMASH AT RHINEBECK.

On Saturday night, two trains of ears, laden with the tie, left Troy within a short time of each other for Ne York, stopping at several stations on the way. About cook Senday morning they reached Phinebeck, when through some mismanagement, the second trein ran second train was also much damaged. The track we eleared during the morning, and yesterday trains ras

#### CITY ITEMS.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

We should like to have some philosophic salan onstrate what average amount of heat one cudures in as